roceeding harmoniously about their business. If Mr. Mitchell were to be so badly advised as ment it inevitably would put him and the cause he represents in a disadvantageous position. Mr. Mitchell did not issue his promised statement on the Markle situation to-day, but the strikers generally take the position that the number of men who took part in the Jeddo meeting to-day was so small that any action taken is without significance.

After calling upon the Governor and Gen. Gobin last night for military assistance in Luzerne county Sheriff Harvey reconsidered his action to the extent of asking that the sending of troops be temporarily suspended. In consequence of this the Twelfth Regiment, which was under marching orders, was held at Shenandoah. The Sheriff has been assured that at the first outbreak of violence in a form beyond his control troops will be instantly set in motion. Arrangements for special trains have been made and a force can be concentrated at any place with very little delay.

first, as quiet as a country village should be. | why they should not try to obtain workmen. Here in Hazleton there are idle men lounging in the streets in considerable numbers, and there that anything out of the ordinary was going on. Shenandoah, owing to the presence of the military, has a sort of gala, country-town-on-fairday appearance. The striking Lithuanians are scattered about everywhere in sullen groups, but there is not a better behaved town in all America than is now that toughest of tough places, Shenandoah.

The Lattimer mines are still running on and here in Hazleton, right under the nose of the strike headquarters, the Hazle mine continues to work and continues to be a thorn in the labor agitators' side There was a rumor that the Hazle men were to have a meeting today, similar to that held on last Wednesday at Jeddo, which Mr. Mitchell tried and failed to stampede. When this rumor reached strike headquarters Benjamin James, the Lehigh colossus, and Dilcher, the well-nourished cheerful agitator from Nelsonville. up hill and a hot walk in the

broiling sun to the schoolhouse where it was of any general outbreak. reported the meeting was to be held. When James and Dilcher got there they found twentyseven reporters and five or six batteries of cameras massed on the scene of action, but no Hazle miners. They were all down in the mine digging out coal, the Hazle miners. If they had an underground meeting they had it all to themselves and beyond the reach of everybody had his picture taken and the meetng adjourned.

Mr. Dilcher in a speech he made yesterday pinned the miners' colors to the mast

What the miner wants out of the twenty-four hours," said he, "is six hours' work, three hours Sun has it on indubitable authority that the at meals, three hours in his garden, three hours operators have decided to make concessions at meals, three hours in his garden, three hours in his library and the nine hours sleep which the Lord intended he should have." That is the platform on which Mr. Dilcher stands and he gets something like \$25 a week from the strike organization for doing it.

As a matter of course a situation like this in the anthracite region has drawn hither all the buzzards of anarchy than can get transportion be allowed to go have to make concessions as was stated yesterday, include a reduction in the price of yesterday, include a reduction in the price of the great or modify public opinion. This question was asked Secretary Dempsey, who is in charge of the Wyoming district head-quarters of the United Mine Workers.

If any one or more operators resard as necessary to modify public opinion. This question was asked Secretary Dempsey, who is in charge of the Wyoming district head-quarters of the United Mine Workers.

in the anthracite region has drawn hither all the buzzards of anarchy than can get transportation and they have been swarming here for a week past, just as they began swarming finto Croton until Gen. Roe made the atmosphere of the place unpleasant for them. A strange figure that has been flitting here and there all through the regions when there seemed a chance for a riot, is Mother Jones, of Chicago.

Agitation of the rampant kind is her specialty and this she combines judiciously with the sale of certain works of Chicago origin which are in line with the propaganda that led to the Haymarket tragedy. She does not count very heavily with the striking miners, however, but that in no manner checks her in-

In general terms it may be said that the whole strike situation lines up with but a trifling gain for the strikers over their position a week ago, and the indications rather trend toward the probability of a more of less protracted siege under statu quo conditions.

CLOSING DOWN READING'S MINES. Less Than One-Half of the Output of the Company Being Sent to Tidewater.

READING, Pa., Sept. 26 - The work of spreading the coal strike to-day in the anthracite regions was confined largely to the Reading company's territory south and west of Shenandoah and Mahanoy City. This territory exwestern point being Westbrookside and Tower City, where there are three collieries and from Ashland, Girardville, Minersville and other places this side of Broad Mountain the Reading short handed. About 400 cars were mined to-day, or 700 in all, equal to about 18,000 tons papers to join the Miners' Union. They will have 100 young men by to-morrow who will it. The older miners will not strike, but the bunger element will likely go out. They e the breaker boys. When they go out the ork of the strike will then have been begun the West End, where 2,500 men and boys are work. The town officials have stopped iblic and political meetings at some remote acces.

In the eastern district of the Reading ter-

In the eastern district of the Reading territory there was a meeting to-night at Minersville. Mother Jones and Organizer Horris spoke. About 3,500 people are employed in the mines in that region. The collieries are Lyttle, Oakhill, Glendower, Glen Carbon, Taylor, Phoenix Park No. 3, Branchdale, Pine Dale, Pine Hill, Silverton and East Ridge. They will likely follow the West End in any break. The Bast colliery miners in the Ashland district, voted to strike, but worked to-day. Potts colliery and Locust Gap were also at work, but the labor leaders say the men are ready to quit just as soon as Minersville goes out. It appears to be understood that the Reading district south and west of Broad Mountain will keep on working short-handed until the labor organization is thorough, and then the men will quit in a body.

Where the Reading company mined 44,200 tons of coal a day just before the strike, they are now mining but 18,000 tons. Shipments of all anthracite to tidewater from all points is estimated here as follows: Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 300 cars; Lehigh Valley, 230 cars; Jersey Central, 350 cars; Reading, 700 cars. Total, 1,850 cars, or 48,100 tons a day going to market, all told.

Collieries remain closed at Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and other places. Some additional coal washeries were closed. The military had little to do but to march on the dusty reads. Efforts to magnify miners' assaults interiors failed Conservative observers predict that not eight collieries of the Reading will be in operation by the close of the week, and they may be all tied up. A telegram sent out from Shamokin was to the effect that the Reading company would recognize the union. General Superint-ndent Besler of the Reading company company who had been discharged Superint indent Besler of the union said that be by Superint-inden! Besler of the Reading compan-said that he knew nothing about such an order

TRIED TO BURN A COAL BREAKER. Incendiary Attempt at the Laffin Coal Com-

pany's Plant-The Miners' Exodus. WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept 26.-An attempt was made yesterday morning to burn the big coal breaker of the Laffin Coal Company at An Expected Ruling From the Beach That Laffin, eight miles from here, but the watchman detected it, and after an exchange of in the darkness. He made his way toward, the matter but he did not have the opportunity the place where the men were, but when abo

When morning came Jones reported the occurrence. Reese G. Brooks, president of the company, visited the breaker and made a personal investigation. Mr. Brooks said that unspecified the company of the co

strong position. With an arbitration of all doubtedly an attempt had been made to dedifferences pending, the firm and its men are stroy the breaker which is one of the largest in the valley. He had found a large amount of waste, used for wiping machinery, thoroughly to attempt interference with this arrange- saturated with oil. The waste was stowed away under the stairs leading up into the breaker and was placed in such a manner that fire once started would gain headway rapidly. At the foot of the stairs he found several halfburned matches. These were evidently the ones the men had used in trying to find their way and by the light of which the watchman

The Avondale breaker of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company had a narrow escape last night. Two frame houses nearly caught fire, and had it not been for the Plymouth Hose Company's volunteering their aid the breaker would have been burned also.

The exodus of men from here to the soft coal region is still troubling the unions, and ill-feeling has occurred, particularly over the action of President Mitchell in giving the soft talk to the men. President Mitchell to-day replied to the letter from the General Council So far as outward appearances go there is in this city and says that the agents represent little external indication that a strike is in union mines where they pay union wages and progress. At Jeddo it is, and has been from the where there is no strike, and there is no reason

A special meeting of the council was held to day to discuss the question, and it was reported are many of the slouchy blue uniforms of the that the soft coal companies, represented by coal and iron police to be seen, but a stranger to the two men over whom the dispute arose, do the situation and to the town would hardly guess | not pay regularly and that their men are some weeks behind in receiving wages. The council decided to warn the miners here against accepting the offers of work and to do all it could to discourage the general desire of the men to leave this region.

The men employed at the Reynolds & Moyers washery at Plymouth joined the striker to-day and said they desired to become members of the union. The other washeries at Newtown worked with half a force and at Lucerne with a full force. At Pittston the washeries were idle owing to a break in the machinery.

Lehigh region coal is still coming here but the railroad men are expected to take some action on the matter before long. The strikers are using what influence they can with them The officers of the Ninth Regiment, although notified to be ready to respond should it come. do not expect an order to take the field. They say the force at Shenandoah can be so divided Ohio, started out to capture it It was as to cover the entire disaffected region effectively and that there seems to be no danger

OPERATORS MUST EAT HUMBLE PIE Labor Leaders Say Concessions Must Come

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 26 -The report that the operators intend to offer conces ions if the men go back to work, but will not recognize oratory. Pilcher addressed the reporters and | the union, seems to have been misunderstood camera men briefly on their wrongs, and then generally. There is no intention on the part of the operators to put forth this proposition as an inducement for the men to go to work. They would regard such an action as a conression that might be misunderstood as a sign of weakness. But the correspondent of THE

HAZLETON REGION QUIET. No Diminution in the Number of Collieries at Which the Miners Are Working.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 28.-All the collieries which worked vesterday worked to-day with the exception of G. B. Markles & Co., which closed down at the request of their employees. that they might meet and deliberate on the reply of the firm to their grievances, submitted yesterday. As related elsewhere the men met to-day, accepted the arbitration proposition of the firm and will return to work tomorrow. On the south side another colliery was obliged to close down. This was the small Morgan colliery, where Organizer James succeeded in getting the men to quit. The colliery is one of the smallest in the region,

supplying only local trade. On the north side the strike situation remains the same. The break in the machinery of the Sandy Run breaker has not been retends east and west forty miles, the extreme paired and the colliery therefore was idle. Upper Lebigh has made no attempt to resume operations and will probably be shut down for which about 300 cars of coal come daily. At | some time. The Cross Creek Coal Company's collieries kept at work, with a slight increase in its force. The same was the case with the company's ten smaller collieries are at work | Cranberry colliery of A. Pardee & Co. and Lattimer, operated by C. Pardee & Co.

The raid which it had been feared would of coal. At Tower City fifty young men signed | be made on this latter colliery at an early hour this morning, and because of which possibilit the Sheriff had telegraphed to the Governor and to strike for sympathy. There is no strike there | Gen Gobin for troops, did not take place. The Gen Gobin for troops, did not take place. The news had got about last night that militia would got here in the course of the night, and that, no doubt, had a great deal to do with the fact that Luttimer was not disturbed. In reference to this matter of getting troops here in case of necessity Sheriff Harvey said this morn-

of necessity Sheriff Harvey said this morning:

It is a fact that I called upon the Governor for help. I have since been in communication with him and also with Gen. Gobin, who assures me that on the slightest overt act or the unlawful assemblage of men he will have troops here in an hour or two. He also assures me that they will remain here until all trouble is over. There were no riotous demonstrations of any kind hereabouts to-day except that some men tried to stop others from going to work at one of the Lebigh Valley breakers. They were arrested by officers Trescott and McCall and arraismed before Alderman Laubach where they gave their names as Joseph Gettinger, John Lincoln and C. O'Donnell. They were charged with unlawful assembling on Lebigh Valley coal company property and with intimidating workmen. As there was not sufficient evidence to hold them, the Magistrate discharged them. Supt Kudlich of the Drifton collieries, who had been charged by one Peter Gallagher with having used abusive language to him, was fined \$5 for the alleged offence by Alderman Fallon to-day. The fine was paid and that ended the matter.

him and manifested their opposition repeatedly When Hartline left the stand Father Loague made an address, counselling the men not to strike and denouncing the interference of outsiders. He was cheered heartily, and the men, when the question was put, voted to a man against a strike.

THE RIGHT OF MINERS TO MARCH. Was Not Given.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 26.-The question shots, frightened away the incendiaries. The of the right of the striking miners to march watchman, Henry Jones, while making the on the public highways was not settled by the rounds with his lantern about 2 o'clock in the court to-day. It was expected that Judge morning, discovered two men prowling around Woodward, before whom Gallagher, Brennan the underpinning of the breaker. They were and Cull, the strikers who were arrested yes-lighting matches and he saw flickering flames are are taken would give an opinion on he men were discharged owing to an insufficient caravans by the war. forty feet away the men discovered him and cient commitment. The union had arranged began to run, shooting at him as they went | to light the case and the General Council of the One of the bullets crashed through a lantern which he carried on his arm.

Union here, as well as the men's locals at Silver Brook, had engaged attorneys. These man-

charge was not specific. He was sustained by Judge Woodward and the men were discharged. During the assument the attorneys for the Sheriff prepared proper warrants, and when the three strikers left the Court House Gallagher was again arrested and a hearing arranged for this afternoon. When the time came, however, Attorney H. A. Fuller, acting for Sheriff Hardy, announced that the prosecution would be dropped, providing the men went home and behaved themselves. This they agreed to do. The union, however, is chagrined at not getting a decision regarding the rights of the men to march. The same stand, doubtless, will be taken as before, that the men have the right to march, and the marches will be continued.

ALL THE CHURCH IN THE STRIKE Members of the Greek Congregation Will Sell

Their Church Rather Than Give In. SHAMOKIN, Pa., Sept. 26.—The most important strike development in this section is the action of the 1,000 members of the Greek Church here and of their pastor, the Rev. John Konstankievicz. The pastor gave it out this afternoon that the members of his concoal agents permission to visit the unions and | gregation, which owns church property amounting to \$25,000, were on strike and would remain out until a peaceable settlement is reached out until a peaceable settlement is reached. In case the strike is prolonged for many months and the miners begin to suffer from hunger, he said his people would mortgage the church property to the last cent and divide it among the sufferers. If the strike continues when this money has been exhausted and the operators carry out their threats to flood the mines, his people will depart from this town, leaving church, mines and everything. It is rumored that the Hungarians, Slavonians and Poles are contemplating adopting similar means to meet the trouble.

BANDS TO DROWN AGITATORS' VOICES. Miners Who Didn't Want to Strike Prevent Labor Leaders From Speaking.

SHAMORIN. Pa., Sept. 26 .- An attempt was made to hold a mass meeting at Trevorton last night under the auspices of the United Mine Workers of America. Four leaders from here addressed the men urging them to strike When the miners who did not want to strike heard of this they hired two bands. These paraded up and down the streets and gave a free concert to annoy the speakers and also attract the people from the mass meeting. The North Franklin colliery is situated there. When the colliery started up this morning all of the men and boys, numbering 500, reported for duty. This mine, belonging to the Philadelphia and Reading Raticoad Company, is the only one in the Ninth district working with all the men on duty. The strikers from here and other parts of the district recognize that they have a hard fight on hand to induce the Trevorton men to join the army of idle miners. The Locust Spring colliery, operated by the Reading company, near Locust Gap, worked with about 600 men and boys to-day out of a total of 1.400. heard of this they hired two bands. These

COAL STORED IN MIDDLESEX. New Jersey Has Nearly Half the Beserve Anthracite in the East.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 26.-Stored in Middlesex county, within twelve miles of this city, is nearly one-half of the supply of the reserve anthracite o al in the Last. It is distributed as follows: South Plainfield, \$10,000 tons; South Amboy, \$40,000 tons, and Perth Amboy, \$300,000 tons Much of this is in mense piles at South Plainfield and South Amboy. boy. The best egg and nut coal may be bought here at \$4.25 at on. It is \$1 to \$2 at on dearer in other Jersey cities. A local coal war, inaugura-ted by the Miles Ross Company, influences

SOFT COAL MEN MAY STRIKE. nnouncement That They Will Not Allow

Bituminous Product to Be Shipped Here. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26. John H. Atkinon, who is well known in the Monongahela region of this State, was here this morning and said he was on his way to Hazleton where, as a representative of the soft coal miners of the southwest counties, he would confer with President Mitchell of the United Mine

with President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers. He said that hard coal miners had the sympathy of the miners of bituminous coal and that he had been appointed to see that no injustice was done to them by the Western men. "We have decided," he said, "that no coal shall be shipped from our section until this affair is settled."

"Will the soft coal miners unite with the hard coal miners?

"That is the intention if they ship soft coal into the cities to take the place of hard coal and defeat the object of the strike," he replied. "It will not be allowed and we have decided on that. It is very plain also that we mean business and that our sympathy is practical. They sent six carloads of soft coal into Scranton on Monday to be used by industrie there that have been burning hard coal and I don't think it will get burning hard coal, and I don't think it will get off the cars. Shipments this way of soft coal have been normal. Our miners organization has nothing to say to that, but if anything extraordinary is done they will stop it by going out. The country is much concerned in this strike and organized labor wants to see the out. The country is much concerned in this strike and organized labor wants to see the miners win, as it is a great battle.

ALTOONA, Pa., Sept. 26.—The officials of the United Mine Workers of District No. 2 say they have evidence that the bituminous coal reaching flazelton and Scranton is being loaded in this field in defiance of the miners' boycott. Although the big corporations in this region stremously deny that they are supplying the anthracite markets, the conviction remains in the miners' minds that they are supplying the anthracite markets, the conviction remains in the miners' minds that they are in a degree helpless to prevent such shipments at prevent, since they cannot follow each car. Mine shipments may be manifested to Altoona, Harrisburg or Philadelphia and through points and reshipment to any foreign purchaser who has the cash in hand. The men believe that something like this is being done to day. An agreement has been reached between President Which of the anthracite field by which bituminous shipments are to be traced to colleries from which they started. The detective work will be done in the anthracite field and retribution in this region will be swift and effective, for President Wilson has 50,000 men back of him who are ready to the un any collery detected in supplying the anthracite markets in a day.

The Altoona operators, fearful of labor complications, have thus far resolutely refused to fill anthracite field orders. They say if any shipments have been sent Fast from this field they came from non-union corporations or small operators who have nothing to lose from labor troubles.

AUTOMOBILES FOR STRIKERS.

Labor Leader Mahon, Who Failed to Make Trouble Here, Has a Scheme With Wheels.

W. D. Mahon. President of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, who came on here from St. Louis several years ago and made an unsuccessful attempt to start a branch of his organization in New York, has issued a circular to all the street railroad unions, advising them to make arrangements for buying automobiles for use during strikes. His plan is for the unions to run the automobiles in competition with the street railroads during strikes. The Executive Board of his organization has taken action on the automobile question.

"We are now," he says, "getting figures from various automobile companies, and as soon as satisfactory assurances can be given that the automobile can carry a reasonable number of passengers, rians covering the entire proposition will be submitted to the local unions for a vote of all our members."

"That is not a political emblem, sir. It is the bewildered witness that the button of the Grand Army, "said the Maristrate in his sternest tones.

"Vot ticked is he running on?" asked the bewildered witness "Draw up a complaint of violating the Penal Code in wearing this button," commanded the Maristrate, and Berger was placed under a Republican. When the tunn was brought before the Magistrate again he said:

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"That is not a political emblem, sir. It is the in his sternest tones. W. D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated with intimidating workmen. As there was not sufficient evidence to hold them, the Magistrate discharged them. Supt Kudlich of the Drifton collierles, who had been charged by one Peter Gallagher with having used abusive language to him, was fined \$5 for the alleged offence by Alderman Fallon to-day. The fine was paid and that ended the matter.

UNANIMOUS AGAINST A STRIKE.

Men of Lykens Valley Meet and Refuse to Heed the Appeal of Agitators.

**Harrisburg, Pa. Sept 26 Desperate efforts are being made to induce the 1,200 miners at Williamstown to join the strikers in the Lykens Valley. To-night another big meeting was held in the town. An agitator named Hartline harangued the large crowd for an hour But his audience was clearly against him and manifested their opposition repeatedly. When Hartline left the stand Father Loague.

JAPANESE TEA CROP SHORT

San Francisco Experts Estimate a Falling Off of 4.400,000 Pounds-Prices Advance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26 .- The shortage in the Japanese tea crop this season is estimated by experts here at 4,400,000 pounds, and prices have already advanced from 10 to 25 per cent. Charles B Piatt, a large importer, said to-day: "The first crop of Japan tea showed a shortage owing to drought of 30,000 piculs, and a pleul is 133 1-3 pounds. The second and third crops were also out off by lack of rain, and there is now an estimated total shortage in the supply of Japan tea for 1900 of not less than 33,000 piculs. The prices for Japan teas have advanced largely, running from three cents to five cents per pound, or from 10 per cent to 25 per cent." er cent."
Importers also expect large orders from ussia, which has been cut off from Chinese

Stops the Couch and works Off the Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents. - Ada.

Do You Want to Hire a Fist, Apartment or Dwelling? Consult THE SUN'S Real Fiste columns. The most desirable offerings are to be found the tein. - Adv. COAL MEN AT J. P. MORGAN'S. Found Guilty of the Murder of Goebel and Death Fixed as the Punishment.

Large Interests Want It Settled, but Nothing Yet Accomplished Archbishop Ryan Did Not See Presidents Olyphant and Truesdale or Suggest Arbitration.

An informal conference to consider the coal

strike and the feasibility of settling it was held

NO SETTLEMENT OF THE STRIKE AS

WALL STREET HAD IT.

yesterday at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., and was attended by a number of the anthracite railroad presidents. Mr. Morgan himself is heavily interested in several of the leading anthracite coal roads. Among those are known to have talked with him regarding the situation are President William H. Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, President E. B. Thomas of the Eric Railroad Company, and President George F. Baker of the First National Bank, who is a director in the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the D. L. & W. Other men interested in anthracite railroads saw Mr. Morgan, but who they were was not learned. Two of the anthracite roads, however, were not represented, namely the Delaware and Hudson, of which Robert M. Olyphant is President, and the New York, Ontario and Western of which Thomas P. Fowler is President.

Those who saw Mr. Morgan were disinclined afterward to say much. One of the presidents said that nothing had been done. Another man familiar with the situation said that while the strike had not been settled it ought to be settled, and that Mr. Morgan and his associates were anxious to settle it and were going to settle it if it could possibly be done. James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, which is President of the National City Bank, which is looked upon as a Rockefeller institution, is known to have conferred with Mr. Morgan, and the Rockefellers, who have large interests in the anthractic coal roads, also believe that the strike ought to be ended.

Wall Street heard shortly before 3 o'clock, when business ceases on the New York Stock Exchange, that the strike had actually been settled as a result of a meeting at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. When this report was repeated to Mr. Morgan he replied:

Exchange, that the strike had actually been settled as a result of a meeting at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. When this report was reper ted to Mr. Morgan he replied:

That is not true. The strike has not been settled at any meeting in my office.

It was learned that the visit of Senator Mark Hanna, chairman of the Republican National Committee, to Mr. Morgan's office on Tuesday had nothing to do with the coal strike, and that, contrary to Wall Street reports, yeaterday's conference of anthracite coal presidents with Mr. Morgan had not been a result of his call.

President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western said late in the afternoon that the strike had not been settled. He flatly denied a report that the operators would be prepared to-day to grant concessions to the miners, and said that the situation was unchanged.

"As to arbitration," said Mr. Truesdale, "I don't see how it would help matters. The miners had plenty of time to talk to us of their grievances, if they have any, before the labor leaders came and got them to strike. We cannot recognize the United Mine Workers or allow it to manage the business. That is out of the question. Whether the strike will be a long one or a short one I could not undertake to say."

Mr. Truesdale had not seen Archbisop Ryan

of the question. Whether the strike will be a long one or a short one I could not undertake to say."

Mr. Truesdale had not seen Archbisop Ryan of Philadelphia, who came to this city on Tuesday to confer with President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson and with Mr. Truesdale Mr. Truesdale learned yesterday morning that the Archbishop had called at his office, corner of William street and Exchange place too late on Tuesday afternoon to see him. He found the Archbishop's card on his desk yesterday. The Archbishop did not succeed either in meeting Mr. Olyphant. He called at Mr. Olyphant's home, 160 Madison avenue, but Mr. Olyphant was laid up suffering from an accident, and the Archbishop saw David Wilcox, attorney for the Delaware and Hudson.

"Archbishop Ryan did not approach the subject of arbitration," said Mr. Wilcox yesterday. "He talked of the condition of the people and spoke very feelingly about them. He told me that he took all the greater interest in them from the fact that most of them were Roman Catholics. Neither of us mentioned the subject of arbitration."

Asked if in case arbitration had been proposed the company would have considered it. Mr. Wilcox said: "No, I think not. The matter is too large for arbitration. In fact, I don't see how a man unfamiliar with the business could fairly arbitrate this strike. The advance demanded in wages is so large that arbitrating the matter to my mind, is out of the question. It would make a difference of \$100,000 a car."

It was reported on excellent authority that Archbishop Ryan had nevertheless seen representatives of the anthracite coal railroads and has heard the other side of the story as presented by them to him. Whether he had seen Mr. Morgan's office at yesterday's conference. The President of one of the anthracite roads not represented at the conference, said regarding the situation:

It was reported on excellent authority don't make a difference of the anthracite coal railroads and has heard the other side of the story as presented by them to him.

represented at the conference, said

On the news of the conference, accompanied On the news of the conference, accompanied by incorrect reports that the strike had been settled, there was a sharp burst of strength in the anthracite coal stocks in the final quarter of an hour of trading on the Stock Exchange. Reading first preferred, which had sold early in the day as low as 51½, ran up to 54%, closing at 54%. Jersey Central jumped to 131, a net gain of 2½ points. D. L. & W. ran up to 175, closing at 174, a net advance of 2%. The jump in the coalers incited a general raily in the stock market.

G. A. R. BUTTON ON THE WRONG MAN He Thought It Had Something to Do With the Election - Magistrate Pool Scares Him.

Max Berger, 19 years old, of 155 Madison street, was called as a witness in an assault case heard in the Essex Market police court yesterday. While he was testifying, Magistrate Pool suddenly jumped to his feet. "Where did you get that button?" he de-

manded, pointing at a Grand Army button in the lapel of Berger's coat. "I foundt id," said Berger.

"Don't you know, sir, that that button is an insignia of valiant service in defence of the integrity of the Republic, and as such can only legally be worn by those entitled to wear it?" questioned the Magistrate. "Yat?" answered Berger, his knees beginning

to shake.
"What right, sir, have you got to wear that button?" continued the Magistrate.
"Vell, all der Bryan mens undt der McKinley mens vear dem buddons," answered Berger.
"That is not a political emblem, sir. It is the button of the Grand Army," said the Magistrate in his sternet tones.

trial."

Berger was then locked up, and before the court adjourned Assemblyman Isidor Cohn, the Tamimany Assemblyman of "de Ate," rushed into the court room with a bondsman and succeeded in balling Berger out.

"This is purely missionary work," said the Assemblyman as he escorted Berger away.

CALLS THE REV. JAMES H. HOADLEY Thirteenth Street Presbyterlan Church to Take the Faith Church's Pastor. The congregation of the Thirteenth Street

Presbyterian Church voted unanimously last night to extend a call to the Rev. James H. Roadley of the Faith Presbyterian Church in West Forty-eighth street. The Rev. Mr. Hoadley was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary twenty-eight

the Union Theological Seminary twenty-eight years ago and his first work was to establish a mission. The mission soon afterward became the Faith Church, of which the founder has been the paster aver since. The Thirteenth Street Church has been without a paster since the Rev. Waiter D. Buchanan left it fourteen months ago, taking a part of the congregation with him, to become paster of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church. At that time an effort was made to consolidate the Fourth Avenue and Thirteenth Street churches and to dispose of the property of one of them. The failure of that plan caused a spilt in the Thirteenth Street Church congregation. The new paster is to receive \$3,000 a year.

Russian Cruiser Variag's Second Trial Trip. PRILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—The Russian cruiser Variag will start for her second trial trip on Friday evening. On her first trip the vessel blew out a cylinder head while going at the rate of over twenty-four knots on a twelve-hours end trial, and the Russian Government has insisted that before being accepted the cruiser multior twelve hours make the contract speed of twenty-three knots an hour JIM HOWARD CONVICTED.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 26.-Jim Howard who was convicted of the murder of William loebel and his punishment fixed at death, received the sentence with the same boldness that has characterized him throughout the trial. When the sentence was read in court at 9:45 this morning Howard's face turned pale, but later he recovered himself, and when being placed in the steel cell, where he will be confined until the final judgment is entered, said: "They have convicted an innocent man." Immediately folowing the announcement of the verdict to-day Attorney Owens moved for a new trial for the prisoner. The case will be appealed to the Court of Appeals when the motions are finally passed on by this court. It was proved in the trial that Howard arrived

Goebel was shot; that he was in the Executive Building at the time of the shooting, and that he had made statements that he had killed Goebel to W. H. Cullon, Jim Stubblefield and Representative Mahaffy of Clay. The strongest evidence against him was given by James Stubblefield, former deputy sheriff of Clay count", who testified that Howard had made a confession to him that he "had killed Goebel." Later Stubblefield went to him and asked him it Later Stubblefield went to him and asked him if he meant by what he had said to him that he (Howard) had done the shooting. Howard said: "When I look down the sights of my gun I get meat or money, and in this instance I got both." Stubb efield said to him: "Do you mean that you killed Goebel?" Howard re-plied: "By God, I mean what I say!" Bow-man Gaines testified that he had seen Howard run from the Executive Building back of the State House and down Clinton street shortly after the shooting. It was proved by a number after the shooting. It was proved by a number of witnesses that Howard was in the Executive Building at the west door with a gun a few minutes after the shooting.

Howard attempted to prove an alibi, but

minutes after the shooting.

Howard attempted to prove an alibi, but the commonwealth introduced impeachment testimony. Howard testified that he was at the Board of Trade Hotel when the shot was fired and men carrying Goebel's body passed there. He was substantiated in this by Witnesses Poore and Robinson, who were impeached by Proprietor Pence and Clark Triplett of the hotel and witnesses who testified that Hobinson had told them he saw Goebel fall. This Robinson admitted having told but said he was only joking. It was proved that Howard had a mustache at the time of the shooting, but later had shaved it off.

Howard was ontrial for the murder of George Baker, for which murder he was seeking a pardon from Gov. Taylor when the Goebel murder was committed. He is thought to have killed three or four men in the Howard-Baker feud.

Baker feud.

Attorney T. C. Campbell of the prosecution in the case of Jim Howard, said: "We believe justice has been meted out and the man behind the gun who fired the shot which killed William Goebel has been convicted. Much as the runishment of the assassin is desired, we would be willing to see this man go free if we were able, by so doing, to obtain all the facts of the conspiracy and all his accomplices who are responsible for the murder."

TO REPEAL THE GOEBEL LAW The Democrats in the Kentucky Legislature

regarding the situation:

"I know of no conference. I was not invited. Court at Newark, N. J., listened to testimony and so far as I know there is no change in the in an extraordinary suit for divorce brought by by mutual consent. Mrs. Whitehead went to live with her son William, who was studying law in this city. Her husband allowed her \$25 a week for the support of herself and their son. The plaintiff declared that he and his wife fell out first over her kindness to tramps. He says shewas kinder to them than she was to him. She filled the home with hoboes who came to the back door of their residence in Westfield giving all of them ten cents aplece. He said that he had never had any serious quarrels with his wife, but that they differed materially upon questions of finances and social and political economy. She was imbued with socialistic ideas, he said, and when the thicago Anarchists were from that she would leave him as soon as her sons were grown and established in business. Dr. Rufus Whitehead was another witness and said that long before the separation his mother told him that she desired to leave his father. "They differed over social questions, public and private," he said, "and also over private financial matters." In answer to a question about his father's general attitude toward his mother the doctor said that the father was generally harsh, though extremely kindly at times.

Mrs. Mary E. Hart of New Haven, a sister

kindly at times.

Mrs. Mary E. Hart of New Haven, a sister of Mrs. Whitehead, testified that her sister was a strong-minded woman and a prolific writer on dress reform. Mrs. Whitehead was at the hearing and was represented by Lawyers Mary Philbrook and Frederick Burnham. She came on from Denver with her son.

President Olyphant's Accident.

President Robert M. Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Company is confined to his hom: 100 Madison avenue as the result of an le dent hich occurred several days are. Mr. Disphant's son said last night that the accident was a trivial one.

SHOES

It is still the quality, style and fit of our shoes which satisfy our patrons.

There is nothing in a fancy or catchy name. It neither improves poor shoes, nor does it detract from the merit of good ones; yet really good shoes require no such fantastic commendation.

We continue to sell shoes for Men, Women, and Children as shoes, "our shoes."

SIXTH AVE. & NINETEENTH ST. Branch Store, 132 and 134 Fulton St.

Our Catalogue on application.

RICE CHECKS AND TRUST. TALK OF A COOPER INSTITUTE FOR HOUSTON. TEX.

Executors, Who Know About the Trust, to Get Here To-day-The Body to Be Cremated at Noon-Why It Was Embaimed Although the Aged Millionaire Had Forbidden That.

Nothing more tending to interest the police developed yesterday in the case of the death of William Marsh Rice, the aged millionaire whose body was removed on Tuesday from his home at 500 Madison avenue to the Morgue for a post-mortem examination, because heavy checks dated the day before his death had been presented to banks the day after his death for certification and without notice of his death While the police did not entirely drop the matter they have very little doubt that Mr. Rice's death was perfectly natural. Coroner Hart will do nothing further unless Chemist Witthaus's examination makes it necessary. The body was embalmed and arsenic is a compopent of the embalmer's fluid. The embalming of the body excited considerable interest because in a letter written by Mr. Rice on Aug. 3 last and addressed to Mr. Albert T. Patrick, his New York lawyer, who had the checks certifled after his death, Mr. Rice gave expressed directions that his body should not be embalmed. This letter is as follows:

balmed. This letter is as follows:

"Albert T Patrick, Esq., 277 Broadway;
"Dean Six: Concerning the matter of cremation, I sent down to the United States Crematory for information and got two circulars which are very interesting. I will show them to you when you come up. Ever since Col. Robert Ingersoil and Col. Waring were cremated I have thought that I should like to be cremated also. "Col. Ingersoil was a very smart man and a man of good judgment about all things which it is possible for a man to know, but about religion a man cannot know. Ingersoil may be right or he ma be wrong; that is all guesswork. Jol. Waring was a great sanitary man and it seems to me that the law should not allow bodies to be buried all over the country after dying of all kind of diseases. I would much rather have my body burned than eaten by worms or stolen by some medical student and carved to pleces.
"It I should die I want you to see that I am not embalmed, as they fill us with chemicals when they embalm you; but I want you to have my body cremated at once and my ashes put in an urn and interred with my late wife, Elizabeth B. Rice.

"As to funerals, I do not think my relatives would care to come to me, and I see no use in

"As to funerals, I do not think my relatives would care to come to me, and I see no use in having one until my ashes are interred with my wife.

wife.

I write these things because I happen to think of them, although you told me to give you written directions some time ago. But I expect to live twenty-three years, as I come of a long-lived family and am in pretty good health for a man of my age. Yours truly, W. M. RICE."

It was Coroner's Physician Donlin's opinion that embalming was soldom resorted to when a body was to be cremated, and in view of Mr. Rice's letter it was thought rather strange that his instructions had been disregarded. Mr. Patrick repeated yesterday that it was at the suggestion of the undertaker that the embalming was done. He said:

"I did not tell the undertaker to embalm the body until he himself had informed me that if it was to be kept any time at all it would

The Democrats in the Kentucky Legislature Floatly Agree Upon a Bill.

Frankproff, Ky., Sopt. 26.—The Democratic factions of the Legislature have reached an arresponding to the conservative and arresponding to the conservative and radical members. The principal concession made was that of giving boards judical powers. The bill agreed upon is in effect to grant party only ministerial powers, the Attorney-General to act as umpire on the State loards and the Sheriff on County Boards. The election officers are to be equally divided between the parties and appointed for the state of the consensation of the properties and appointed for the state of the consensation of the parties and appointed for the constant of the consensation of the properties of the consensation of the consensa ing the fund and the regularity of the transactions."

The cremation of Mr. Rice's body will take place to-day at noon at Fresh Pond, if the arrangements made are carried out. In addition to Frederick A. Rice and James A. Baker, who will arrive this morning, there will also be present William Rice, Jr., a nephew, who is coming from Houston, Tex., and J. I. Blinn of Springfield, Mass., who is also a relative, and who is here.

MILWAKEE Sept. 26.—William M. Rice, the

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 26. -William M. Rice, the MILWAUKEE, Sept. 26.—William M. Rice, the New York millionaire, whose death is interesting New York, was well known in this city. The Rices first came to Wisconsin in June, 1896. Mrs. Rice, then 74 years of age, had suffered a stroke of apoplexy in Houston, and had been brought to Waukesha to escape the heat. Later her husband was called to New York, and Mrs. Rice was left here in charge of her private secretary. Stansbury. No one but the doctor and nurse was allowed to see her, and after her death the secretary took charge of the funeral arrangements and brought the body to Milwaukee, where it was placed in a vault at Forest Home Cemetery. It remained there until the following February, when it was buried in a private lot.

ing reordary, when it was buried in a private lot.

Mrs. Jeanne Pierpont La Duke of this city, a friend of the family, saw Mr. Rice last June. He told her he was worth about \$10,000,000, and that when he died he intended to erect at Houston a Rice Memorial Institute along the lines of the Cooper Institute in New York. Recently he ordered her to erect a tombstone over his wife's grave in this city. The contest over Mrs. Rice's will was because she had bequeathed \$1,000,000 of derived property to her relatives. Under the Texas laws the wife has control over half her husband's property, but Rice claimed New York as his home.

IDENTIFICATION OF CRIMINALS. State Central Bureau at Albany for All States Using the Bertillon System.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.-Through an arrangement made at Cleveland, Ohio, this week, be-tween Superintendent of Prisons Collins and the representatives of nearly all the penal institutions in the United States that use the Bertillon system of identification, the State Bertillon system of identification, the State central bureau of identification at the capitol in Albany will be used as the central bureau for all these institutions. The full benefits of the Bertillon system have never been realized, as each State has worked by itself and there has been no unity of operation. By this arrangement duplicates of all descriptive cards prepared in the institutions of the several States will be filed at the State bureau at Albany, thus affording a system of criminal supervision, national in its scope, and which, it is believed, will render as important service in the United States as the great bureau at Paris has in France.

The Abraham Steers Lumber Company of 412 and 414 East 125th street made an assignment yesterday to John Bottomley, the deed being signed by Abraham Steers as President. The company was incorporated on Aug. 12, 1804, with a capital stock of \$5,000, but has never had any rating at Bradstreet's. Mr. Steers, who had been in the lumber business for many years; made an assignment in December. 1893, with liabilities \$476,000 and actual assets \$61,000. Then he formed the present company. Liabilities are said to be \$8,000 to \$10,000.

Board as at Home

is difficult to find in a large city. Such places though, are to be found advertised in The Sun under "Select Board."—Adv.



Whatever the temperature outside our stores, it's Fall inside and Fall by the calendar-7 a. m. Sept. 23.

Here's the new yoke back Fall overcoat, the Raglan, the paddock, the short and the long; \$15 to \$30. Here are the newly imported

grays and greens, and combinations of the two; \$15 to \$32. Here's everything man or boy

browns made into sack suits;

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St. 569 Broadway, cor. Princa, 1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

Be Good to Your Stomach, VICHY CELESTINS

with your meals. It aids digestion,

and its medicinal qualities

keeps your stomach in good order, Vichy is Imported only in bottles

NOTE: So-Called Vichy in Syphons Is Not Vichy. At First Class Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Cafes. General Agency, 220 Broadway, N. Y.



awarded to any American Champagne at the Paris Exposition of 1900. PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.,

Sole Makers, Rheims, N. T. Sold by all Respectable Wine Dealers.

CARPET CLEANSING. REFITTING AND RELATING. 326 7th Av., Near 28th St. TEL. 1132 38th ST. Estb. 1565. Send for Circular. T. M. STEWART REFITTING AND RELAYING.

REUNITED BY A FATHER'S DEATH Newspaper Article Brings a Long-Separated

Brother and Sister Together. The killing of Peter Vogel in his home at 143 Newell street, Greenpoint, by Harry Calback, his son-in-law, who struck Vogel in the face with his fist, has reunited Vogel's son and daughter, who for more than eighteen years

daughter, who for more than eighteen years had believed each other to be dead. Calback's wife is the daughter and Peter Vogel, a farmer of Hicksville. L. I., the son. Twenty years ago the elder Vogel and his wife quarrelled and separated. Vogel kept the two children, who were then 4 and 6 years old respectively. He afterward placed the boy in the Eastern District Industrial Home, and he indentured to a Long Island farmer. Without the knowledge of the home authorities the farmer transferred the boy to another farmer and then sold his farm and went away.

The officials of the industrial home were unable to trace the boy, who was adopted by the family of Henry Chapman, a farmer of Hicksville. Vogel occasionally tried to find out something about his parents. He was unsuccessful and came to regard them and his sister as dead. A week ago while a farm hand was in the Wallabout Market disposing of a load of produce he picked up a newspaper and tossed it into the wagon. In the newspaper was an account of the death of Vogel. The young man read the article that night. He communicated with the Brooklyn police and was advised to go to Greenpoint. He did so and found that the dead man was his father and Mrs. Calback his sister.

SAYS HIS FATHER LED HIM ASTRAY. Boy in Jail for Highway Robbery and Father

Sent to Sing Sing for Burglary. James Smith, an ex-convict, was arraigned yesterday for sentence in the County Court in Brooklyn on a charge of burglary, to which in Brooklyn on a charge of burglary, to which he had pleaded guilty. His fourteen-year-old son William was arrested a week ago for holding up and robbing another boy. He met his father in the jail and accused him of being responsible for his predicament. Judge Aspinal in sentencing the father said:

"It is an awful thing when father and son meet in jail, each accused of crime, and the son pointing to the father and saying: "You led me into crime." Smith, you will go to State prisons thing for a term of father and saying.

me into crime. Smith, you will go to S prison at Sing Sing for a term of four years. Ocean Steamship Launched at Cramps'.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.-The Venturio, which was built at the Cramps' shippard for the Oceanic Steamship Company, was launched this afternoon. She will ply between San Francisco and Australian ports. The vessel is 400 feet long, 50 feet wide and 23 feet deep. She is 6,000 tons gross register, twin screw and 7,500 horse power. She was christened by Miss Elsie Cronsmiller, a niece of John D. Spreckels, President of the Oceanic Company.

New Communities Prediction of Dr. Ogborne.

"There is no question in my mind but that whole communities, who now suffer from the bad effects of coffee, would be revolutionized if they knew of the actual facts regarding the use of coffee and the help that could be obtained from the use of Postum Cereal Food Coffee. In my own case, coffee produced diminess, heart palpitation, and sailowness of complexion. When I abandoned the ordinary coffee and took up Postum, the difficulties were removed." Rev. W. N. Ogborne, Hammonton, N. J.

N. J.

Some people, when trying to break off the coffee habit, feel the lack of the stimulant so much that they mix half coffee and half Postum, then gradually reduce the amount of coffee until they drink Postum alone.

Most people can break off from coffee at once if they can have the Postum Food Coffee, for the taste of the two is so much alike, that many times the change is not noticed. The user invariably improves in health, and in a month's time shows a marked change for the better.—

Adv.